

Circulation 1,800.

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1865.

**THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND
RIVER PLATE BANK [LIMITED],**

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank for both specie and currency will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED		
On deposits on account current,		8 per cent
Do. for ninety days fixed		10 "
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, the rate is 2 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits gain.		10 "

CHARGED
Ondebit balances in account current 15 ..
J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1886.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.
FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.
Capital deposited up to 31st December 1864—

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1904—
In hard dollars, ... 244,457 do.
In paper currency ... 425,000 „
Inversion of Fund.
Purchases of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 215 Calle
Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and
Nos. 219, 231 and 233 Calle de Moreno.
DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Arcuena. President.
 " Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
 " Antonio Marco del Pont.
 " Jacobo Paravicini.
 " Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. B. Wilcke.
" Mariano Bithinghurst.
" Ladislao F. Martinez.

SECRETARY—D. JUAN CANABO; DOMINELLO, Buenos Ayres.
BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; DOMICIL, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

by the apportionment of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal boundaries of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

- 1st. To compound interest on such capital.
- 2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective association.
- 3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of those who may forfeit their shares.
- 4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

- 1st. To compound interest on such capital.
- 2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of those who die.
- 3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of those who may forfeit their shares.
- 4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Donations for the creation of capitals will be received,

be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities. Subscriptions to be made of the annuities, whether the annuities may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, bi-monthly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (altos).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS:
 Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
 On the following places:—
 LONDON,
 LIVERPOOL,
 All branches of the National Bank
 LONDON.

Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,

Cadiz'
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo.
Agencia Riradavia, No. 98.
"Orden de salidas."
Para el 25 de Mayo, sale de la Capital todo

Mercedes por el último tren de la tarde que
del Parque a Mercedes.

Reverso.

Salí del 25 de Mayo para la Capital i de
abogados para tomar intaliblemente el primer
del Domingo de Mercedes a la Capital.

Nota.—La correspondencia, equipajes y
muelas no reciben en la Agencia hasta las 10
uniso día de salida.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 4 de 1885.
Empresario.—E. CORREA y Ca.

76.—Jp. a

[illegible]

81..15p, j13

Wool-Brokers, 113 Calle de las Piedras
w&b, Aug 25, 1 y

ALL ORDERS MADE PAYABLE IN LONDON WILL BE MADE BY
 DIRECT PAYMENT.
 WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

Subscription to the "Standard,"

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"We hold no end, all men are made alike."

Chicago.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM UP THE RIVER.

REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS, BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The probable battle-field between the Argentines and Paraguayans will be about the Mirimí, which runs between Caseros and Restauracion. A foreign gentleman, who has recently been up there, gives us the following interesting details:—

On the 6th instant the Paraguayans were trying to pass Guayirabí, which is a river difficult to pass, and the country in that neighbourhood is very swampy, but the Paraguayans are said to have no artillery on the Correntine side. Nothing is known respecting the Paraguayans, nor of the state, condition, or health of the army, as the most scrupulous care is taken to prevent any spies from entering their camp. Our informant visited Restauracion, which he found almost deserted, not a single family being left there; only one shop remains stocked, all the rest being empty, and the greater part of them closed. The town presented a miserable sight, and there was no force to defend the place, beyond Paiva's division, which was hovering about.

Mr. W. also visited Uruguayana, which is a much better town than Restauracion. It is a long, straggling town, inferior to Salto; business at a complete stand-still. There is not a single respectable hotel in the town; only three families are left in the town, and Canavarro and his men were not in the town, but supposed to be hard by. Respecting the fortifications of the town, about which we heard so much, our informant was surprised to find that they consisted of a single brick wall, about five feet high, across the Custom-house street, looking to the north. This barricade was evidently got up in a hurry, and not calculated to hold out long, as the bricks were put one on top of the other, without mortar or mud: a gentle kick would knock the whole barricade down.

Facing this barricade is a hill, which being occupied by the enemy commands the street. The Paraguayans at that time on the Brazilian side of the river were at Itaquí, supposed to be advancing. There was less alarm in the Uruguayana than in Restauracion. The whole population, however, looked with impatience for the arrival of the allied army to protect the place. Caseros, Santa Rosa, Federacion, and Constitucion are crowded with the families from the towns above; all the goods have been brought from above and deposited in these towns, but none of them are fortified, and they only boast of a patrol in the night time.

Concordia is in an uproar, the few miserable hotels of the town are crowded with Argentine and Brazilian officers, some of whom are glad to sleep in the patio: all the private houses and shops are also crowded with strangers, and to Señor Zorraquin our informant was indebted for a bed on his shop counter; business very brisk, and Brazilian gold everywhere. All parties crossing from Concordia to Salto are obliged to obtain a pass, which owing to the erratic business habits of the Gefe, and the editorial occupations of the chief officer or 'quid nunc,' is very difficult to get, and can only be obtained very early in the morning or late in the evening. The port is crowded with vessels, and a constant intercourse between Salto and Concordia kept up.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOAT.

FROM THE PARANA.

The boat brings the 'Paraná' of the 'Standard,' and the 'Cosmopolita' of

Rosario to Wednesday evening. There is no news of interest, except the arrival of the remains of the Corloba contingent (300 men) at Rosario on Wednesday, with Capt. Maucolla's contingent of San Juan and Mendoza make a total of 650 men given by the upper provinces towards the campaign. The Catamarca contingent is dissolved and gone home. It appears on the march the commander halted at a 'pulperia,' where the men got drunk, and after a terrible fight all separated and went away.

The citizens of Salta refused to be enrolled or take part in the war, and the Governor passed some severe measures to bring them to obedience.

Great excitement exists in Rioja, as numbers of people have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the recent outbreak.

We received a letter per Ibicuy yesterday from Parana, in which we learn that the people of the town are very indignant at the Government House having been converted into a hospital. Our correspondent states that the Government of Santa Fé has 200 Indians ready to send to the allied camp at Concordia. Our correspondent denies that the people of the city of Parana are as bad as they are painted in the newspapers, and says that the only malcontents in the town are some Portenois.

One of the officers of the Brazilian squadron anchored in the Parana, informed the Captain of the Espigador in her last trip that the Paraguayans had got the Jequitinhonha afloat, towed her up the river, and are about to repair her.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN CORDOBA.

DETAILS OF THE UNION TRAGEDY.

Some days ago we mentioned that a sanguinary conflict took place on the estancia of M. Laberge, who, it will be remembered, came to Buenos Ayres lately as commissioner of the Cordoba Government for the sale of public lands. The affair has been far more barbarous than we at first supposed, as will be seen from the detailed account given by the 'Eco de Cordoba' of the 21st inst.

On the 11th of June the Justice of Peace of Union received complaints that a neighbor named Osbaldo Gonzalez, who had hitherto borne the reputation of being a peaceable and honest man, was committing all kinds of depredations in the way of cattle-stealing. The Justice, D. Bonifacio Villarino, hereupon resolved to capture him and make a summary process touching the charges against him. Arriving at Cabeza del Tigre, with five armed men, the Justice remembered that in the house of Gonzalez at Fuerte Barreras (on M. Laberge's estancia) there was a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition, which he might use in his defence and even got the neighbors to help him: the former judged it expedient to place a party in ambush on the road and send a messenger ordering him to present himself at Cabeza del Tigre. Accordingly the Justice and four men proceeded on foot under the cover of a dark night, and hid themselves near the estancia-house to observe his movements. On receiving the citation, Gonzalez mounted his horse and set off to gallop in the very direction of the ambush; the Justice jumped out and called on him to 'halt,' but he galloped away. Then Villarino's attendants without waiting his orders started off in pursuit (we suppose on horseback).

The first to overtake the fugitive was a man named Garzon, who called on Gonzalez to surrender, but received for reply a fearful stab, not however mortal. The chase continuing, Gonzalez was next attacked by the Justice's brother, who fell dead instantly, stabbed to the heart. Gonzalez continued his flight, but was again overtaken by Pedro Araya, a youth some 20 years old, and brother-in-law to the Justice: the fugitive turned on him and killed him exactly like the last. Again he fled and was this time attacked by Sergeant Galvan, who called on him to surrender, and the latter refusing both dismounted and commenced an awful hand-to-hand combat with knives: the sergeant wounded him, but unluckily slipped and fell to the ground, whereupon Gonzalez rushed on his adversary and killed him with repeated stabs. Just then the Justice came up, hav-

ing stopped to examine the corpses, and ordered Gonzalez to surrender, but the latter replying "kill me, I won't surrender," he fired his pistol at him and wounded him. Although twice wounded, Gonzalez ran way on foot for the bank of the river, and owing to the darkness of the night succeeded in hiding himself.

The Justice then summoned all the neighbors of Cabeza del Tigre to aid in searching for the fugitive, in which they passed the whole night and all next day (12th) until evening when they found him near the river bank. As soon as he saw himself discovered he approached the bank and challenged all his pursuers. At the same time brandishing his knife. A volley was then fired at him, one of the shots breaking his leg, but when the soldiers went down to take him, he jumped into the river and escaped by swimming. At length it was resolved to attack him in the water, and one of the soldiers approaching with a lance Gonzalez succeeded in disarming him, as also a second who made a similar attempt. He was finally overpowered by numbers and killed.

The neighbors of Cruz Alta enraged at the number of victims slain by Gonzalez, committed all sorts of indignities with his corpse and burned it. The Justice is said to have had no part in this enormity, being too much afflicted with the loss of his relatives. The neighbors are also reported semi-barbarous, owing to their frequent contact with Indians.

Such is the account given by the Cordoba Journal, and the story is so horrifying that we refrain from making any comments.

THE CHASCOMUS TRAGEDY.

We have learned further particulars respecting the horrible murder committed by the military commander of Chascomus, on the person of a man named Cotapo, said to have been formerly a Chilean friar. The commander, who never bore a good character, and was much disliked by the townsfolk, went to the pulperia in the evening in question, to meet a man named Saavedra, against whom he probably had a grudge. An altercation soon ensued, and Cotapo interfered to prevent the parties from harming each other, whereupon the commander drew a knife and plunged it into Cotapo's breast. He then rushed on Saavedra, who struck him fair on the mouth with a billiard-ball, and broke three of his teeth, levelling him to the ground: Cotapo would now have finished the ruffian, but that Saavedra interfered to save him. Cotapo retired to go home, but had only crossed the street, when he fell dead at the door of his daughter's house. The commander was left, of course, unmolested, and when the doctor visited him next morning in his house, he inquired how Cotapo was? The doctor replied that he had died the night previous, and a 'post-mortem' examination had just been made. The commander very coolly remarked: "that's an ugly business," but refused to be made amenable to any jurisdiction, he himself being "one of the authorities." Such was the fear of the Justice of Peace that he durst not seize him and throw him into prison, but merely placed a policeman at his door to keep him under honorary arrest. Meantime the indignation of the people was intense, seeing the murderer remain at home at his ease; until an order came from the Criminal Judge of Dolores for his removal to that prison. He will probably be reduced to the ranks and sent to head-quarters at Concordia.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We understand that Sr. Don Andres Lamas will leave here on or about the 15th August for Uruguayana, where he intends to have a conference with the Emperor of Brazil. Owing to the description of the fortifications in that town, which a gentleman favoured us with yesterday, we think that the Emperor and the Ambassador had better select some safer rendezvous, as in the neighbourhood of Uruguayana the greatest alarm reigns.

Mr. William Gilmore, of the well-known house of Best Brothers, is the gentleman named to succeed Mr. Phibbs, deceased, as Argentine Consul in Liverpool. Mr. Gilmore is well known here, having been for many years a di-

rector of the Provincial Bank of B. Ayres.

A subscriber from Entre Rios informs us that there is great mortality amongst the sheep in that province, owing to the prevalence of scab. The flocks in some districts are in a most horrible condition, and, owing to the scarcity of hands, it is impossible to cure the animals.

The steamers in the Uruguay are at present doing a splendid business, but many of our subscribers in the Banda Oriental complain that there is no port or place to land passengers between Paysandu and Salto, which is a very long distance, over seventeen leagues. We think it right to call the attention of the steam-boat proprietors to the fact, that at a place called "Arroyo Malo" there is a good commodious port, and as the country in that neighbourhood is thickly studded with Englishmen, it would be a great convenience for the public if the steamers would call at this place, going up and coming down. The Government ought to help us in the matter, and establish a 'resguardo' or post-office there.

Mr. Echagaray, of Cordova, has sent us a bundle of papers about his land scheme in that province. As the matter has but slight interest for our readers here, we of course made no room for them.

The patio of the Provincial Government-house is again full of recruits; the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment of the National Guards; in this regiment are many of our Anglo-Porteno friends, who doubtless will put 'personeros.'

Paul Julien, the eminent pianist, is at present in Montevideo giving concerts: he will leave at once for India with his wife, he having recently married.

The Cordova contingent has at last arrived at Villa Nueva, where they met with some other troops going the same road. The escort which attended the contingent from Cordova retired home, and the troops received a new escort, which will accompany them to Rosario.

Sr. Abalos, one of the unfortunate Correntino estancieros and merchants, who has been obliged to fly his country on the advance of the Paraguayans, is now employed by the Government to pay the Correntino troops. He gives his services gratis: he left in the Espigador on Thursday.

The Mersey has not been sold, after all: it is every way probable, however, that she will be bought by the Brazilian Government in Rio.

Sr. Octaviano, the Brazilian Minister, we understand has sent to Rio for his family, as it is probable his Excellency's stay will be prolonged here.

We are glad to inform our readers that the official trial of the engine 'El Buoy,' having more than fulfilled the stipulations exacted by the National Government, the concession has been at last definitely concluded. The necessary documents left for London in the Mersey, and we hope that Messrs. Rusinol, Peyredon, and Beare will soon have out not only 'bueyes' but 'dromedaries.'

A branch of the Paysandu Bank will shortly be opened in the town of Mercedes, on the river Negro, in the Banda Oriental. This town is greatly improving, and offers some inducement to our mercantile countrymen to open a good wholesale store, as the whole country round about Mercedes is settled by Englishmen.

Some of the streets in town are now so full of ruts and holes that they are becoming impassable. The Municipality seems to be an acknowledged sham. The only streets undergoing proper repair are those leading to the Italian Hospital. We are indebted to our friends the Brazilians for this, as notwithstanding all we said and wrote respecting the awful condition of Cal's Bolivar, until we got the wounded and sick Brazilians in the Italian Hospital, there never was the slightest effort to repair that street.

We recommend to the attention of all our countrymen who have recently arrived, with the intention of starting in the sheep business, the flourishing district of Vecino in the South. Our agents in Chascomus, Messrs. Wylle and Co., have several choice estancias for sale in the South; also numerous flocks of sheep, and puestos to rent, at reasonable rates. Sheep in the South

are selling much cheaper than in the North, where we learn estancieros refuse to sell first-class merino sheep under \$43 mpc.

On Thursday afternoon there was quite a crowd on the mole-head to see some friends off in the packet; the little steamer Victoria got up steam, and took the place of the Lilli for the purpose of taking the passengers on board the Mersey. Some gentlemen preferring the antiquated system of whale boats, started in one, and had the mortification after first steering towards the Boca, then to the Tigre, and subsequently for Colonia to find the steamer almost as far as ever. Meanwhile the little steamer had gone out to the packet and back before this celebrated whaleboat party got aboard. We advise all our readers to prefer steamers to whale-boats when going to see friends off in the packet.

We have been requested to call the attention of the committee to the scandalous state of the cricket ground, which has become so broken and uneven that it is impossible to play a game; some of our cricketers went out the other evening for the purpose of practising, but owing to the scandalous state of the ground had to return without accomplishing their object.

The masts of a sunken schooner still project out of the water a little ahead of the mole; we trust that the Captain of the Port will see to their removal, and the object is to leave them as permanent buoys, in which case the sooner some empty barrels are affixed to them the better.

A friend who has recently arrived from Concordia assures us that at the recent interview between Urquiza and President Mitre, when the latter up-braided the former on the affair at Basualdo, Urquiza burst into tears and allowed his unrestrained feelings to master him. On his way down in the Rio del Plata, however, the Captain General when drinking brandy and water in the captain's cabin gave expression to very different sentiments, and boldly averred that the people in Buenos Ayres had most unjustly accused him, and even questioned his prestige, but that he was determined to now call out an army doubly as numerous, in order to show President Mitre his influence, and the power of Entre Rios.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

An individual signing himself A. G. has published the subjoined extraordinary notice in the morning papers, whereby it appears that he has had some 'tiff' with his 'intended,' and the 'promessi sposi' are now at logger-heads. We may observe that Mr. A. G. is fortunate in living in a country where Anglo-Saxon manners are not in vogue, or the notice in question should cost him dear.

"A very strange occurrence has happened to me, which I wish to make public, in order also to explain to my friends, who believed me (as I did myself, up to Wednesday evening) about to be married. I will not name the young lady in question, as she is well known, but merely say that the match is broken off, as I never allow anyone to make a fool of me. If any of my friends take a fancy to her, let them be aware that besides her fortune she has a fund of hypocrisy and—"

"I have done my duty as an honorable man by putting my friends and the public on their guard. A. G."

THE VILLALBA ALBUM.

Sig. Cataldi, the talented engraver, paid us a visit yesterday, to show us the magnificent Album executed by him for the foreign residents of Montevideo as a present to D. Tomas Villalba, for having saved Montevideo by a timely surrender from the impending Brazilian bombardment.

The Album measures 16 inches in length, weighs 32 lbs, the covers being one of gold and the other silver studded with precious stones, and it is valued at £1200 sterling. The upper cover is adorned with a laurel wreath of enamelled gold and flowers composed of rubies. In the centre is a view of Montevideo threatened with a storm, above which in the clouds on one side is Paysandu in flames, and on the other an Angel bearing off the arms of the Republic. An allegorical group of three figures represents Discord with a lighted torch, and Peace presenting an olive-branch to victorious War:

this group is of massive gold. At the foot is the legend in brilliant and rubies "The foreign residents to Villalba." At the four corners between palm-leaves of gold enamel are the emblems of Liberty, Arts, Commerce and Progress. There are three borders in Grecian style: the first of hands with wreaths of colored flowers; the second a Masonic chain of union, and in the centre of the links the commercial flags of all nations; the third a Grecian border of silver gilt with heads indicative of resistance, at the angles.

The second or under cover is like the other; but instead of foreign flags there are national emblems of Uruguay and at the corners the symbols of Union, Peace, Agriculture and Science. In the centre of a laurel crown is the oval bust of Villalba, after Greek fashion; and underneath a Masonic emblem of harmony in a shield of 13 coral globes each bearing a diamond star, and representing the 13 Departments of Banda Oriental. The intermediate spaces are filled with emeralds indicative of Hope. The centre is a butterfly whose wings open by a spring disclosing two gold tablets with the inscription "Paranhos and Flores, 20th of February 1865." All the garlands and palm-leaves are studded with insects of pearls and rubies.

The pages of the Album bear the national arms and tasteful illuminations, each page having two columns, and the whole admitting 4,000 signatures. The Album is closed by two handsome clasps of gold and precious stones, with oak-leaves and figures of Justice and Plenty supporting the initials L.V. (Laruro Villalba) which are wrought in amethysts and diamonds. The case is of morocco beautifully decorated and lined inside with white and blue silk. The lining of the Album is in scarlet velvet and white satin, with the names of the members of the Committee and of the artists employed in this chef d'œuvre.

The large silver medal commemorative of the Peace, engraved also by Sig. Cataldi, has on the obverse a copy of the Album, and on the reverse Apollo holding the flags of Brazil and Montevideo.

The massive gold medal of General Flores has a splendidly executed likeness of the hero of the unlucky revolution, and is fastened by a ribbon to a large and beautiful emerald. All these works are highly creditable to Sig. Cataldi.

We regret to learn there is some difficulty about the funds: meantime the Album will remain on exhibition in this city.

SHORTNESS OF VISION.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Dear Sirs,

There is a story of a Laplander who on first seeing some Europeans, insisted on rubbing noses with them, until he was very forcibly reminded that what is one man's etiquette may not be another's. Now "Philosopher" in his letter in yesterday's 'Standard' shows the same barbaric spirit as the rude and greasy Laplander. "Philosopher" insists on being taken notice of in the streets, "according to all the received rules of etiquette," and is "astounded and alarmed" because he finds himself generally cut—and no wonder—for I can hardly imagine a more repugnant and loathsome sight than the man who with his ungloved hands, thick-soled boots, and doubtless swartling gait, leers from under his heavy eyebrows at every passer-by, man, woman, or even child, and becomes soured by the little notice taken of him. His crabbed mind and tortuous imagination revels with the idea that he at all events is willing to conform with the rules of etiquette, and that consequently every one else is an uneducated monster. I should not be at all surprised to find that "Philosopher" would break his youngest infant's nose if that innocent did not recognize his father.

If "Philosopher" earnestly desires to become a better Christian and gentleman, let him read such works as 'Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen,' 'The habits of good society,' or 'Blunders in behaviour corrected,' he would then, I feel assured, greatly increase the number of his true friends. If he pursues his present system of growling at all mankind, he will soon be friendless and alone, in which, however, as I am of a charitable disposi-

LA MONTANA DEL PLATA

Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.
Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capital, annuities, Income, &c.
Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.
Government Delegate.

Sr. Dr. José M. Cantillo.
Managing Committee.
Sr. Dr. Mariano Miró, President.
" Eduardo Lomb, Vocal.
" Enrique Ochoa.
" Pedro Holterhoff.
" José Martínez de Hoz.
Consulting Committee.
Dr. Mariano Cabal.
" Jorge Temperley.
" Ambrosio P. Leizaola.
" Hugo Bunge.
" Luis Carrere de la casa Ape-
legui, hmos.

Director General.
Sor. Dr. Francisco P. Moreno.
Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics.
Señor Dr. Jorge Perey.
Residence—118 Calle Piedra (2d alto).
Bankers—The Provincial Bank.
Condition on the 31st May, 1865.
Capital subscribed during the first ten months of existence, 1,100,000 hard dollars.

Number of Policies, 820.
Bonds purchased, \$8,000 hard dollars.
The Bienenhebers offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers: 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, without loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest.

In the first form the Insured party has a right to:
1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company.
2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections.
3. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions.
4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

In the second form the Insured claims 1. Compound interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association.
2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers.
3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares.
4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds.

Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

So marvellous are the benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienenhebers," based upon the Mortality Tables of Dependants, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienenhebers," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.

Years	100 Silver Dollars annually with loss of Capital through the death of the Insured.
In 5 years	1200
In 10 years	2100
In 15 years	2800
In 20 years	3300
In 25 years	3800
In 30 years	4300
In 35 years	4800
In 40 years	5300
In 45 years	5800
In 50 years	6300
In 55 years	6800
In 60 years	7300
In 65 years	7800
In 70 years	8300
In 75 years	8800
In 80 years	9300
In 85 years	9800
In 90 years	10300
In 95 years	10800
In 100 years	11300

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.

Years	100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event.
In 5 years	1050
In 10 years	1850
In 15 years	2650
In 20 years	3450
In 25 years	4250
In 30 years	5050
In 35 years	5850
In 40 years	6650
In 45 years	7450
In 50 years	8250
In 55 years	9050
In 60 years	9850
In 65 years	10650
In 70 years	11450
In 75 years	12250
In 80 years	13050
In 85 years	13850
In 90 years	14650
In 95 years	15450
In 100 years	16250

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.

Years	100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event.
In 5 years	1050
In 10 years	1850
In 15 years	2650
In 20 years	3450
In 25 years	4250
In 30 years	5050
In 35 years	5850
In 40 years	6650
In 45 years	7450
In 50 years	8250
In 55 years	9050
In 60 years	9850
In 65 years	10650
In 70 years	11450
In 75 years	12250
In 80 years	13050
In 85 years	13850
In 90 years	14650
In 95 years	15450
In 100 years	16250

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.

Years	100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event.
In 5 years	1050
In 10 years	1850
In 15 years	2650
In 20 years	3450
In 25 years	4250
In 30 years	5050
In 35 years	5850
In 40 years	6650
In 45 years	7450
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Maquinas de cortar cardos, ajros, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando a vapor, basta con un niño de diez a doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.
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Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1865.
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